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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/836,202	04/18/2001	Yoshinori Kanesaka	109304	6501

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EXAMINER
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AGGARWAL, YOGESH K

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2615	

DATE MAILED: 12/03/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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## Office Action Summary

### Application No.

09/836,202

### Applicant(s)

KANESAKA, YOSHINORI

### Examiner

Yogesh K Aggarwal

### Art Unit

2615

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 18 April 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 06/04/04, 11/24/01.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hasegawa et al. (US Patent # 5,917,620).

[Claim 1]

Hasegawa teaches a color image pickup element (figure 6), comprising groups of image pickup elements (figure 6, elements 1704a-c, 1706a-c, 1708a-c) provided for a plurality of colors (Red, green and blue), each image pickup element group including a plurality of image pickup elements linearly arranged in rows on a substrate, wherein a row of image pickup elements (figure 6, element 1704a) in the image pickup element group (Red color) and another row (figure 6, element 1704b) of image pickup elements in the same image pickup element group (red) are arranged such that respective image pickup elements match in position in a direction in which the image pickup elements are arranged (The image pick up elements shown are arranged to be match in position in a direction in which the image pickup elements are arranged).

[Claim 2]

Hasegawa teaches groups of red (1704a-c), blue (1706a-c) and green (1708a-c).

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***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 3-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Arafune et al. (US Patent # 6,633,415) in view of Hasegawa et al. (US Patent # 5,917,620).

[Claim 3]

Arafune et al. teaches a color CCD (figure 15, element 150), a light source illuminating (figure 15, element 144) an original (figure 15, element 142), a plurality of mirrors (figure 15, element 147-148) reflecting light which has originated from the light source and has been reflected from or passed through the surface of the original (figure 15), a light-gathering lens (figure 15, element 149) gathering the light reflected from the mirrors (figure 15, elements 147 and 148) onto the color image pickup element (col. 12 lines 35-52, figure 15, element 150), an analog-to-digital conversion section (figure 8, element 42) subjecting to analog-to-digital conversion pixel data output from the color image pickup element, a pixel data storage device (figure 8, elements 43 and 44) storing pixel data which have been subjected to analog-to-digital conversion by the analog-to-digital conversion section, and an averaging device (col. 6 lines 32-40 disclose adding and averaging operations, figure 8, elements 48-49) subjecting to averaging operation a plurality of pixel data sets which are stored in the pixel data storage device, have been read at different times from the same position with reference to a direction in which image pickup elements of the respective image pickup element rows are arranged, and outputs a result of averaging operation

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as one set of pixel data (col. 6 lines 16-63). Arafune teaches a color image pickup element but fails to teach a color image pickup element comprising groups of image pickup elements provided for a plurality of colors, each image pickup element group including a plurality of image pickup elements linearly arranged in rows on a substrate, wherein a row of image pickup elements in the image pickup element group and another row of image pickup elements in the same image pickup element group are arranged such that respective image pickup elements match in position in a direction in which the image pickup elements are arranged. However Hasegawa teaches a color image pickup element (figure 6), comprising groups of image pickup elements (figure 6, elements 1704a-c, 1706a-c, 1708a-c) provided for a plurality of colors (Red, green and blue), each image pickup element group including a plurality of image pickup elements linearly arranged in rows on a substrate, wherein a row of image pickup elements (figure 6, element 1704a) in the image pickup element group (Red color) and another row (figure 6, element 1704b) of image pickup elements in the same image pickup element group (red) are arranged such that respective image pickup elements match in position in a direction in which the image pickup elements are arranged. Therefore taking the combined teachings of Arafune and Hasegawa, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have color image pickup element comprising groups of image pickup elements provided for a plurality of colors, each image pickup element group including a plurality of image pickup elements linearly arranged in rows on a substrate, wherein a row of image pickup elements in the image pickup element group and another row of image pickup elements in the same image pickup element group are arranged such that respective image pickup elements match in position in a direction in which the image pickup elements are

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arranged in order. The benefit of doing so would be to have an increased reading speed along with increased S/N ratio as taught in Hasegawa (col. 2 lines 45-64).

[Claim 4]

Arafune et al. teaches a color CCD (figure 15, element 150), a light source illuminating (figure 15, element 144) an original (figure 15, element 142), a plurality of mirrors (figure 15, element 147-148) reflecting light which has originated from the light source and has been reflected from or passed through the surface of the original (figure 15), a light-gathering lens (figure 15, element 149) gathering the light reflected from the mirrors (figure 15, elements 147 and 148) onto the color image pickup element (col. 12 lines 35-52, figure 15, element 150), an analog-to-digital conversion section (figure 8, element 42) subjecting to analog-to-digital conversion pixel data output from the color image pickup element, a pixel data storage device (figure 8, elements 43 and 44) storing pixel data which have been subjected to analog-to-digital conversion by the analog-to-digital conversion section, and an adding device (col. 6 lines 32-40 disclose adding and averaging operations, figure 8, elements 48-49) subjecting to adding operation a plurality of pixel data sets which are stored in the pixel data storage device, have been read at different times from the same position with reference to a direction in which image pickup elements of the respective image pickup element rows are arranged, and outputs a result of adding operation as one set of pixel data (col. 6 lines 16-63). Arafune teaches a color image pickup element but fails to teach a color image pickup element comprising groups of image pickup elements provided for a plurality of colors, each image pickup element group including a plurality of image pickup elements linearly arranged in rows on a substrate, wherein a row of image pickup elements in the image pickup element group and another row of image pickup elements in the same image

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pickup element group are arranged such that respective image pickup elements match in position in a direction in which the image pickup elements are arranged. However Hasegawa teaches a color image pickup element (figure 6), comprising groups of image pickup elements (figure 6, elements 1704a-c, 1706a-c, 1708a-c) provided for a plurality of colors (Red, green and blue), each image pickup element group including a plurality of image pickup elements linearly arranged in rows on a substrate, wherein a row of image pickup elements (figure 6, element 1704a) in the image pickup element group (Red color) and another row (figure 6, element 1704b) of image pickup elements in the same image pickup element group (red) are arranged such that respective image pickup elements match in position in a direction in which the image pickup elements are arranged. Therefore taking the combined teachings of Arafune and Hasegawa, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have color image pickup element comprising groups of image pickup elements provided for a plurality of colors, each image pickup element group including a plurality of image pickup elements linearly arranged in rows on a substrate, wherein a row of image pickup elements in the image pickup element group and another row of image pickup elements in the same image pickup element group are arranged such that respective image pickup elements match in position in a direction in which the image pickup elements are arranged in order. The benefit of doing so would be to have an increased reading speed along with increased S/N ratio as taught in Hasegawa (col. 2 lines 45-64).

[Claims 5 and 6]

This is a method claim corresponding to apparatus claims 3 and 4. Therefore it has been analyzed and rejected based upon apparatus claim 3 and 4.

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***Conclusion***

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.


- i. Yaguchi et al. (US Patent # 5,903,363).
- ii. Steinle (EP 1,009,159)

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yogesh K Aggarwal whose telephone number is (703) 305-0346. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00AM-5:30PM.

6. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Christensen can be reached on (703) 308-9644. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

7. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

YKA  
November 18, 2004

  
TUAN HO  
PRIMARY EXAMINER